U8960-28

ubbr

Utah Economic and Business Review

Volume 44
Number 9
September
1984

graduate school
of business
bureau of economic and
business research
university of utah

Utah's Expanding Service Sector

By *Constance C. Steffen,* Research Analyst
and
James A. Wood, Research Analyst

In a dynamic economy the mix of job opportunities and production technologies are continually changing; jobs are eliminated in one industry and created in another, workers move from farm to factory, or more recently, from manufacturing to service industries. The consequences of these inevitable structural changes in the economy are mixed; the shift in resources and jobs to the service industry has caused factories in the Northeast and Midwest to close down or reduce production, while new jobs have been created in the West and Southwest.

Factors Contributing to Service Industry Growth

In the West the rise of the service industry occurred early in the twentieth century, and hence, preceded the national economic trend by several decades. The growth and importance of the service sector was closely tied to tourism in the West. The spectacular scenery and western climates combined to provide a favorable condition for the growth of tourism. Without a doubt, the development of the tourist industry in the West was enormously boosted by the extension of the National Park system, which Congress authorized in 1916. In 1919 only one million visitors came to the national parks; ten years later that number had increased tenfold. Western state legislatures and the federal government funded excellent roads and highway systems that encouraged the construction of a network of service facilities such as gasoline stations, motels, and restaurants.

Another factor that played an early role in the rise of the service sector in the West was the U.S. military. World War II brought many military facilities to the West – training camps, supply depots, testing sites, and air bases. Between 1941 and 1945 the federal government spent about $80 billion in the construction and maintenance of Western military installations.

Both tourism and military installations were important in the early growth of Utah's service sector, but the state has also proved to be an attractive location for a wide range of service-producing industries.[1] The state's unique locational advantage at the geographic center of the fast growing western United States, as well as having relatively low wage rates, a high quality of life, and an excellent business environment have been important in attracting service firms to Utah since the location of the first J.C. Penney corporate headquarters in 1913 to the recent corporate headquarters location of American Stores ($7.5 billion in sales).

[1] Service producing industries include transportation, communication, public utilities, wholesale and retail trade, finance, insurance, real estate, other personal and business services, and government. These industry groups are contrasted with industries involved in the production of goods: agriculture, mining, manufacturing, and construction.

Significance of Service Industries in Utah

The suitability of Utah as a location for service industries is demonstrated by the high level of service sector employment. For many years Utah has had a higher percentage of service-producing employment than the U.S. In 1983, 77.4 percent of Utah's non-agricultural work force was employed in the service-producing sectors compared to 73.7 percent for the nation. Between 1970 and 1983 the average annual growth rate for Utah's service-producing sectors was 3.6 percent, considerably higher than the national rate of 2.6 percent.

Employment growth in selected components of Utah's service-producing sector has greatly exceeded overall service sector employment growth. For example, since 1970 employment in business services has grown annually at 8.3 percent, in health care services, 7.1 percent, and for financial services, 5.1 percent. Much of this growth reflects an increased demand for services created by a rapidly growing Utah economy. But in recent years many national corporations have found Utah to be an attractive site for large scale operations that provide services far beyond the economies of Utah or the West.

In the past three years Utah has become the location for the national headquarters of American Stores, the travelers check operations of American Express, the western reservation center for Eastern Airlines, and a hub city for Western Airlines. Communications technology provides a growing possibility for national firms to locate particular service functions a great distance from corporate headquarters or large metropolitan areas. High overhead costs, congestion, pollution, and the cost of living in heavily populated urban areas all provide incentives for service firms to look for new locations in smaller metropolitan areas, which will have important implications for Utah's future economic growth.

1982 Census of Service Industries

The major industrial divisions which are characterized by the production of services are Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities; Wholesale Trade; Retail Trade; Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate; Services; and Government. A detailed analysis of Utah firms within the division entitled "Services" has recently been published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Every five years the Bureau of the Census conducts a mail survey of large service firms and compiles data on small firms from the administrative records of other federal agencies. The *1982 Census of Service Industries, Utah* lists the number of firms, receipts, payroll, expenses, and employment within the state, counties, metropolitan areas, and cities of 2,500 or more inhabitants.[2]

The 1982 Census is not without its shortcomings, not all service subsectors are included nor is any information available for firms having no paid employees. The subsectors which are not represented in the census are hospitals; private elementary and secondary schools; private colleges, universities, professional schools, and technical institutes; religious organizations; labor organizations; and political organizations. According to records of the Utah Department of Employment Security, these industry groups accounted for approximately one-third of the total employment and wages of the Services division in 1982. The significance of sole proprietorships or partnerships which have no paid employees may be inferred from data collected on these types of companies in the 1977 Census of Service Industries. In 1977 these firms accounted for 63 percent of the total number of service firms and 10 percent of the total receipts.

Despite the limited scope of the 1982 Census, it provides an interesting overview of the structure of Utah's service sector, presents the geographical distribution of firms within the state, and reveals growth trends.

Industry Structure

All results from the 1982 Census have been reported separately for firms subject to Federal income tax and those which are exempt from the tax. To facilitate an understanding of the overall structure of the Services division, data on both types of firms have been aggregated in Table 1. The table shows the

[2]U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *1982 Census of Service Industries, Utah*, SC82-A-45, 1984.

Table 1
Receipts, Payroll and Number of Paid Employees
of Service Firms in Utah
1982

Service Firms Subject to Federal Income Tax (Establishments with Payroll)	Receipts (thousands of dollars)	Payroll	Paid Employees
Health Services except Hospitals	$ 516,407	$ 229,545	13,398
Business Services	415,509	150,755	12,909
Automotive Repair Services and Garages	223,627	47,076	3,687
Hotels, Motels and Other Lodging Places	193,992	53,436	8,096
Amusement and Recreation	175,255	37,675	5,014
Engineering, Architectural and Surveying Services	173,858	67,432	3,319
Legal Services	150,595	69,570	2,822
Personal Services	103,776	35,359	4,657
Miscellaneous Repair Services	89,893	28,736	1,741
Accounting, Auditing and Bookkeeping Services	83,656	33,612	2,039
Social and Other Services	38,224	14,324	1,872
Selected Educational Services	7,948	2,430	238

number of establishments, receipts, payrolls, and number of paid employees of service subsectors in rank order according to volume of receipts. In the case of firms subject to Federal income tax, receipts refers to revenue from services rendered, facilities used, or merchandise sold. As applied to exempt firms, receipts may denote the sale of services or goods, or income from interest, gifts, grants, and dues from members. Payroll includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, vacation allowances, sick-leave pay, and the value of payments in kind (i.e., free meals and lodging).

Two subsectors, Health Services and Business Services, dominate the Services division in all respects. These subsectors do not represent any single industry but are comprised of numerous related businesses. Health Services consists of offices of physicians, dentists, and other health practitioners; nursing homes, medical and dental laboratories, and outpatient care facilities. Among the industries within the Business Services group are advertising agencies, consumer credit reporting agencies, photocopying services, graphic arts services, building cleaning and maintenance services, employment agencies, data processing services, management consulting firms, equipment rental and leasing services, and photo-finishing laboratories.

Geographical Distribution

The distribution of Utah's service industries among the Salt Lake City/Ogden and Provo/Orem Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas and the balance of the state is illustrated in Table 2. Receipts of only firms subject to Federal income tax are displayed in the table; however, these data are sufficient to demonstrate the relative distribution of service industries, because the tax paying firms account for 92 percent of total service industry receipts.

The table clearly shows that all service subsectors are concentrated in the Salt Lake City/Ogden SMSA. The counties comprising this metropolitan area are Salt Lake, Weber, Davis and Tooele. The percent of total receipts in the Salt Lake City/Ogden SMSA ranges from 64.9 percent for the Hotels,

Table 2
Service Industry Receipts in 1982
for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas
(Thousands of dollars)

Industry Sector	SLC/Ogden		Provo/Orem		Balance of State	
	Receipts	Percent of Total	Receipts	Percent of Total	Receipts	Percent of Total
Total	$1,694,191	78.0	$ 216,000	9.9	$ 262,549	12.1
Hotels, Motels	125,938	64.9	7,522	3.9	60,532	31.2
Personal Services	84,137	81.1	9,849	9.5	9,790	9.4
Business Services	341,404	82.2	42,615	10.3	31,490	7.6
Auto Repair Services	190,926	85.4	13,508	6.0	19,193	8.6
Misc. Repair Services	59,953	66.7	4,016	4.5	25,924	28.8
Amusement and Recreation	126,317	72.1	31,491	18.0	17,447	10.0
Health Services (Exc. Hospital)	381,345	73.8	71,680	13.9	63,382	12.3
Legal Services	134,098	89.0	7,599	5.0	8,898	5.9
Educational Services	6,108	–	na	–	na	–
Engineering, Architecture, Surveying	139,413	80.2	16,848	9.7	17,597	10.1
Accounting, Auditing, Bookkeeping	71,641	85.6	5,105	6.1	6,910	8.3
Social and Other Services	32,911	–	na	–	na	–

Table 3
Percent Change in Receipts and Payroll of Utah Service Firms
1977 - 1982

Service Firms Subject to Federal Income Tax (Establishments with Payroll)	Percent Change In Current Dollars		Percent Change In Constant Dollars	
	Receipts	Payroll	Receipts	Payroll
Engineering, Architectural & Surveying Services	181.9	151.8	86.8	66.9
Legal Services	150.2	207.8	65.8	103.9
Accounting, Auditing and Bookkeeping Services	143.7	133.9	61.5	55.0
Amusement and Recreation	120.6	81.0	46.2	19.9
Social and Other Services	111.0	86.9	39.8	23.8
Hotels, Motels and Other Lodging Places	108.9	119.3	38.4	45.3
Health Services except Hospitals	103.0	132.2	34.5	53.9
Business Services	99.3	90.9	32.1	26.5
Automotive Repair Services and Garages	80.2	75.8	19.4	16.5
Miscellaneous Repair Services	53.7	62.0	1.9	7.3
Personal Services	52.4	46.6	1.0	–2.9

Motels subsector to 89.0 percent of Legal Services receipts. These percentages exceed the relative proportion of the Utah population which resides in this metropolitan area. According to the 1980 Census of Population, 64.1 percent of the state's total population resided in the Salt Lake City/Ogden SMSA.

Among the three subsectors which are least heavily concentrated in the Salt Lake City/Ogden area, two provide services to tourists. The relatively lower proportion of total receipts of the Hotels, Motels and Amusement and Recreation subsectors reflect the dispersion of the tourist industry throughout the state.

Trends

The three fastest growing service subsectors in Utah from 1977 to 1982 were all professional services: Engineering, Architectural and Surveying Services; Legal Services; and Accounting, Auditing and Bookkeeping Services. As displayed in Table 3, these industry groups had revenue increases of 181.9 percent, 150.2 percent, and 143.7 percent respectively. The major clientele of these firms is other businesses; therefore, their spectacular growth is a reflection of the overall growth in employment and business expansion in Utah during the late 1970's.

The three industries registering the smallest gains from 1977 to 1982 are distinguished from the three fastest growing groups in two respects. The Automotive Services, Miscellaneous Repair Services, and Personal Service industries generally market to individuals rather than businesses, and their services involve a lesser degree of skill or training than the professional services.

The percent change in receipts and payroll of service firms is presented in both current dollars and constant dollars in Table 3 to demonstrate the effects of inflation. Receipts and payrolls in constant dollars were calculated by deflating 1982 receipts and payrolls with the GNP Implicit Price Deflator for the Service industry.[3] In real terms, the top three industries still register healthy gains of 10 percent or more annually. Growth in receipts for the Miscellaneous Repair Services and Personal Services industries has been flat over the five-year term; and payroll growth of Personal Services has been negative, suggesting an absolute decrease in employment in this subsector.

The Census of Service Industries demonstrates that the growth among service industries has been far from uniform. Most groups had substantial gains during the 1977 - 1982 time period, but for some growth was negligible. For those who are interested in obtaining further insight into this rapidly changing industrial sector, the Bureau of the Census has provided data on even smaller subdivisions than the categories listed in this article. An inspection of census tables will reveal which personal services and miscellaneous repair services have attributed to the overall stagnation of these groups and which services are still in a growth mode.

---

[3]GNP Implicit Price Deflators for 1977 (142.6) and 1982 (215.2) are listed in U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, Vols. 62, 64, No. 7, 1982 and 1984.

Utah Business Statistics

UTAH DATA	July 1984	July 1983	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1984	12 Month Average 1983	% Chg.
Total Personal Income (seasonally adjusted)(mil. of dol.)(qtly.)	na	14,716	na	na	14,197.4	na
New Corporations (no.)	460	379	21.4	496.3	467.8	6.1
New Cars, Truck and Motorhome Sales (no.)	na	5,665	na	na	4,870.1	na
Agriculture						
Average Prices Recorded by Farmers (dol.):						
Beef Steers and Heifers (cwt)(thous.)	62.1	53.9	15.2	57.2	57.0	0.4
Lambs (cwt)	56.4	47.9	17.7	52.3	51.0	2.6
Milk Wholesale (cwt)	12.2	12.3	-0.8	12.9	12.9	-0.3
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton)(mid-month price)	78.0	81.0	-3.7	82.6	74.0	11.6
Cattle Slaughtered (live weight)(thous. of lbs.)	31,360	21,263	47.5	26,957.3	na	na
Construction						
Total Construction[1] (thous. of dol.):	160,200	150,300	6.6	144,808.3	478,191.7	-69.7
Residential	66,700	70,700	-5.7	68,633.3	54,350.0	26.3
Nonresidential	48,000	39,600	21.2	39,616.7	41,266.7	-4.0
Public Works and Utilities	45,500	40,000	13.8	36,533.3	382,575.0	-90.5
Total Permit Construction[2] (thous. of dol.):	169,249.5	113,555.5	49.0	115,499.0	83,022.0	39.1
Residential	90,444.7	63,602.0	42.2	64,299.2	43,424.6	48.1
Nonresidential	61,609.8	36,685.4	67.9	36,470.3	29,137.3	25.2
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	17,195.0	13,268.1	29.6	14,729.6	10,460.1	40.8
New Dwelling Units (no.)	2,187	1,209	80.9	1,462.4	970.7	50.7
Employment[6]						
Civilian Labor Force (thous.)	705.8[r]	694.4	1.6	699.6	672.2	4.1
Total Employed Persons	663.0[r]	631.3	5.0	648.3	608.3	6.6
Unemployed Persons	42.8[r]	63.2	-32.3	51.3	63.9	-19.7
Percent Total Labor Force	6.1[r]	9.1	-33.0	7.3	9.5	-22.7
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (thous. of jobs):	595.8[r]	564.1	5.6	585.8	558.8	4.8
Manufacturing	95.1[r]	85.9	10.7	91.2	83.3	9.5
Mining	12.2[r]	13.6	-10.3	14.0	14.8	-5.3
Contract Construction	35.7[r]	31.2	14.4	31.7	27.1	17.1
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	36.6[r]	36.5	0.3	36.4	35.8	1.6
Wholesale Trade	36.7[r]	34.6	6.1	35.0	34.0	3.0
Retail Trade	105.2[r]	98.7	6.6	102.5	98.0	4.6
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate[3]	29.9[r]	28.3	5.7	29.0	27.4	5.9
Services	117.9[r]	111.8	5.5	116.0	110.8	4.7
Federal Government	38.0[r]	37.7	0.8	37.1	37.2	-0.1
State Government[4]	32.9[r]	31.9	3.1	34.7	33.9	2.5
Local Government[4]	55.5[r]	54.0	2.8	58.2	56.7	2.6
Average Weekly Hours:						
Manufacturing	39.4	39.2	0.5	40.2	38.6	4.0
Mining	42.2	39.9	5.8	42.9	42.1	1.9
Contract Construction	38.7	38.1	1.6	37.6	37.5	0.3
Wholesale Trade	37.8	37.8	0.0	37.5	37.2	0.8
Retail Trade	30.4	29.5	3.1	29.1	28.3	2.8
Amount of Unemployment Compensation (thous. of dol.)	4,243.9	6,581.6	-35.5	5,989.0	11,146.1	-46.3
Finance						
Savings, Savings and Loan Association (mil. of dol.)	2,043.5	1,809.7	12.9	1,930.7	1,698.7	13.7
Tax Collections by the State of Utah (thous. of dol.):						
Total Tax Collections	31,720.9	22,703.3	39.7	110,334.9	87,380.4	26.3
Sales and Use Tax	6,425.9	5,224.4	23.0	40,151.8	32,256.5	24.5
Motor Fuel Tax	4,675.4	2,811.8	66.3	5,903.5	5,519.7	7.0
Individual Income Tax	11,805.9	9,048.0	30.5	32,587.5	28,808.1	13.1
Corporation Franchise Tax	2,472.5	685.4	260.7	3,907.3	2,644.0	47.8
Production						
Net Electric Power Utilized (mil. of kwh)	1,202.8	1,164.5	3.3	1,139.2	1,050.1	8.5
Crude Oil to Refineries (thous. of bbls.)	4,584.4	4,548.7	0.8	4,269.2	4,102.4	4.1
Crude Oil (thous. of bbls.)	na	2,465.0	na	na	2,129.6	na
Natural Gas (mil. of cu. ft.)	na	8,128.1	na	na	7,362.6	na
Coal (thous. short tons)	679	907	-25.1	1,214.4	1,264.6	-4.0
Copper (thous. metric tons) (last issue containing copper data)	6,293	11,830	-46.8	13,392.3	14,428.6	-7.2
Tourism/Travel						
Air Passengers (total no. on and off)(S.L. Int'l. Airport)	663,398	659,631	0.6	592,114.1	590,751.2	0.2
Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines	47,184	50,613	-6.8	34,168.8	na	na
Transient Room Taxes (thous. of dol.)	9.6	4.2	128.6	343.6	293.4	17.1
Visits, State, Nat'l. Parks, Monuments (thous.)	2,073.8	2,142.6	-3.2	926.0	952.7	-2.8
Utilities						
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	449,101	439,775	2.1	448,621.2	440,398.8	1.9
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	163,643	150,684	8.6	158,020.8	146,556.7	7.8
Electric Customers (residential)	424,239	401,837	5.6	417,540.8	402,439.1	3.8
Electric Customers (commercial)	41,427	38,850	6.6	40,342.7	38,185.3	5.6
Natural Gas Customers (residential & commercial)	408,238	397,614	2.7	408,788.7	397,700.1	2.8
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	533	545	-2.2	526.1	544.3	-3.3

Utah Business Statistics

	July 1984	July 1983	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1984	12 Month Average 1983	% Chg.
Davis County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	49.9	46.8	6.6	47.6	45.6	4.3
Unemployment Rate	4.6	6.9	-33.3	5.7	7.5	-24.2
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	15,373.4	10,520.0	46.1	11,631.3	64,289.6	-81.9
New Dwelling Units (no.)	164	130	26.2	198.8	115.0	72.9
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	277.9	270.2	2.8	322.7	319.5	1.0
Electric Customers (residential)	30,753	29,441	4.5	30,219.0	28,836.3	4.8
Electric Customers (commercial)	2,307	2,267	1.8	2,296.3	2,204.3	4.2
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	42,162	40,700	3.6	41,695.7	40,284.3	3.5
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	46	45	2.2	44.5	45.6	-2.4
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	37,867	37,561	0.8	37,624.0	37,191.4	1.2
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	6,918	6,501	6.4	6,673.4	6,337.8	5.3
Salt Lake County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	310.9	294.1	5.7	305.3	290.5	5.1
Unemployment Rate	5.6	8.8	-36.4	6.8	9.0	-24.7
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	95,688.4	50,503.8	89.5	57,165.0	36,765.3	55.5
New Dwelling Units (no.)	1,361	557	144.3	791.6	460.5	71.9
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	5,734.0	5,319.6	7.8	6,345.1	5,769.9	10.0
Electric Customers (residential)	215,381	199,114	8.2	209,637.8	199,208.9	5.2
Electric Customers (commercial)	17,874	15,720	13.7	17,038.9	15,546.8	9.6
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	197,183	191,313	3.1	196,073.0	190,789.1	2.8
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	239	247	-3.2	239.1	247.3	-3.3
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	211,316	206,688	2.2	210,174.5	206,443.1	1.8
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	108,002	98,613	9.5	104,227.6	96,154.8	8.4
Utah County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	66.1	62.4	5.9	66.5	63.4	4.8
Unemployment Rate	6.0	9.1	-34.1	7.4	10.2	-27.5
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	14,503.7	10,809.9	34.2	10,525.0	8,344.1	26.1
New Dwelling Units (no.)	226	142	59.2	129.8	78.2	66.0
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	709.1	655.3	8.2	792.2	757.3	4.6
Electric Customers (residential)	46,554	44,560	4.5	46,790.7	45,655.2	2.5
Electric Customers (commercial)	5,507	5,466	0.8	5,438.3	5,197.3	4.6
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	56,671	55,208.0	2.6	56,763.3	55,542.5	2.2
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	68	68.0	0.0	65.3	66.2	-1.3
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	58,700	57,834	1.5	60,213.7	58,991.8	2.1
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	14,494	13,094	10.7	13,787.0	12,656.3	8.9
Weber County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	52.8	49.9	5.8	51.7	49.7	4.0
Unemployment Rate	6.9	9.6	-28.1	8.3	10.5	-21.1
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	12,667.5	10,822.2	17.1	11,000.5	7,118.9	54.5
New Dwelling Units (no.)	82	63	30.2	70.9	70.9	0.0
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	456.6	458.6	-0.4	555.4	534.7	3.9
Electric Customers (residential)	50,040	49,076	2.0	49,730.3	48,963.9	1.6
Electric Customers (commercial)	4,452	4,373	1.8	4,426.3	4,355.4	1.6
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	46,071	45,229	1.9	45,899.3	45,148.0	1.7
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	78	85	-8.2	76.4	84.1	-9.1
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	44,450	43,208	2.9	44,169.4	43,147.2	2.4
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	10,274	9,743	5.5	10,024.3	9,515.5	5.3

Sources:
Personal Income: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce
New Corporations: Utah Secretary of State
New Cars and Truck Sales: Utah State Tax Commission, Economic and Statistical Unit
Agriculture: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agriculture, Utah: Utah Crop and Livestock Reporting Service (U.S. Department of Agriculture)
Construction Data: F.W. Dodge and Utah Construction Report
Employment Data: Utah Department of Employment Security
Savings, Savings and Loan Associations: Utah Savings and Loan Institutions
Tax Collections: Utah State Tax Commission
Net Electric Power Utilized: Cooperating Utah power companies
Crude Oil: Area oil refineries
Natural Gas: Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining
Coal: Department of Energy
Air Passengers: Salt Lake International Airport, Statistics Service
Highway Traffic Count: Utah Department of Transportation, Travel Analysis Unit
Visits to State and National Parks and Monuments: U.S. Forest Service, Utah State Parks and Recreation Department
Utilities Data: Cooperating Utah utility companies
Postal Receipts: Postmasters in Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber Counties

Footnotes:
[1] Obtained from F.W. Dodge Statistics
[2] Obtained from Utah Construction Report
[3] Includes services by nonprofit and religious institutions
[4] Includes public schools and colleges institutions

[5] Postal receipts are reported every four weeks. Sales report for one month during each year includes total sales of two four-week periods. In 1984, this double-reporting occurred in the month of August.

[6] Labor force data (labor force, employment and unemployment rates) beginning with this issue reflects an in-depth rebenching of the data series. The revised data, it is felt, more accurately portray current and previous labor market conditions, especially during the recession to recovery period in late 1982 and early 1983. The major result of the revision is narrowing the gap between the Utah and U.S. unemployment rates. All 1983 numbers have been revised to properly reflect percent changes and 12-month average data.

Bureau of Economic and
Business Research
University of Utah
Salt Lake City, Utah 84112
Return Postage Guaranteed
(Non-Profit Organization)

Non-Profit Org.
U.S. Postage Paid

Permit No. 1529
Salt Lake City, Utah

SRI ACQUISITION
CONGRESSIONAL
INFORMATION SERVICE, INC.
4520 EAST WEST HIGHWAY
BETHESDA, MARYLAND 20814

NATIONAL DATA

	July 1984	July 1983	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1984	12 Month Average 1983	12 Month Average % Chg.
U.S. Gross National Product[1] (seasonally adjusted)(bil.)(qtly.)	3,703.6[e]	3,346.6	10.7	3,523.8	3,179.8	10.8
Total Personal Income[1] (seasonally adjusted)(bil. of dol.)	3,026.7[r]	2,744.9	10.3	2,899.7	2,663.0	8.9
Industrial Production Indexes (seasonally adjusted)(1967=100)	165.8[p]	149.7	10.8	158.9	140.0	13.5
Total Bus. Expend. for New Plants & Equip.[1] (bil.)(qtly.)	316.2[ra]	270.1	17.1	291.3	281.7	3.4
Index of Leading Indicators[2] (1967=100)	163.7	158.1	3.5	164.6	146.5	12.4
Price Indexes						
Consumer Price Indexes (not seasonally adjusted)(1967=100):						
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) All Items	311.7	294.3	5.9	305.9	294.7	3.8
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Food & Beverages	295.3	284.7	3.7	290.5	281.9	3.1
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Housing	338.1	324.5	4.2	330.5	320.0	3.3
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Transportation	312.9	300.4	4.2	307.5	294.6	4.4
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Medical Care	380.1	357.7	6.3	370.3	347.2	6.6
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Energy	428.3	430.1	-0.4	423.4	418.8	1.1
Producer Price Index (not seasonally adjusted)(1967=100):						
Producer Price Index, All Finished Goods	293.6	285.7	2.8	289.3	284.0	1.9
GNP Price Deflator (1972=100)(qtly.)	224.0[p]	215.9	3.8	220.0	212.1	3.7
Employment (seasonally adjusted):						
Civilian Labor Force (mil.)	113.9	111.8	1.9	112.7	111.0	1.6
Total Employed Persons (mil.)	102.4	101.2	1.2	103.6	99.6	4.0
Unemployment Rate	7.5	9.5	-21.1	8.1	10.2	-20.5
Construction:						
Total Construction (mil. of dol.)	19,523.6	16,889.0	15.6	17,146.9	14,866.4	15.3
Residential	9,092.7	8,541.9	6.6	8,455.4	6,735.2	25.5
Nonresidential	6,895.8	5,230.8	31.8	5,762.3	4,858.2	18.6
Non-Building	3,534.1	3,122.3	13.2	2,929.1	3,273.0	-10.5
New Dwelling Units (no.)	160,212	157,143	2.0	151,842.6	124,962.2	21.5
Interest Rates:						
Short Term (3-month Treasury Bill rate)	10.13	9.12	11.1	9.3	8.3	12.4
Long Term (30-year Treasury Bond yields)	12.82	11.10	15.5	11.8	10.7	10.8
Prime Rates Charged by Banks on Short-term Business Loans (ave.)	14.00	10.50	33.3	11.5	11.5	-0.3
Mortgage Rates (new homes)	11.97	12.02	-0.4	11.8	13.0	-9.4

[p]Preliminary [r]Revised na - Not available [a]Anticipated [ra]Revised Anticipated

FOOTNOTES:

[1]The series based wholly or in part on national income and product account (NIPA) data have been revised by the Bureau of Economic Analysis for the period 1981 to date to reflect the incorporation of new source data. Further information concerning these revisions may be obtained from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Income and Wealth Division.

[2]Missing Series 36 and 111.

Sources:

Business Conditions Digest, U.S. Department of Commerce: U.S. Gross National Product, Total National Personal Income, Industrial Production Indexes, Total Business Expenditures for New Plant and Equipment, Index of Leading Indicators, GNP Price Deflator, National Employment Data, Interest Rates.

F. W. Dodge Report, McGraw-Hill: National Construction Data.

Monthly Labor Review, U.S. Department of Labor: Producer Price Indexes.

Survey of Current Business, U.S. Department of Commerce: New Home Mortgage Rates.

Utah Labor Market Report, Utah Department of Employment Security: Consumer Price Indexes (data from Bureau of Labor Statistics).

Chase N. Peterson, *President, University of Utah*
Ivor E. Bradley, *Dean, Graduate School of Business*

BUREAU OF ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS RESEARCH

R. Thayne Robson, Director
Frank C. Hachman, Associate Director

STAFF OF THE BUREAU OF ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS RESEARCH

Office Staff

Mari Lou Wood, Office Manager
Cathy Crawford, Administrative Assistant
Diane S. Gillam, Associate Accountant
Lee Carberry, Administrative Secretary
Gaylene Roethel, Administrative Secretary

Research Analysts, Research Assistants and Programmers

John Akins
Ronda Brunkerhoff
Jennifer A. Miller
Matthew M. Minkovitch
Austin Sargent
Holly Southwick
Constance Steffen
Sherri M. Stevens
Jim Wood

Senior Research Economists

Boyd L. Fjeldsted
Rodger Weaver

Production Staff

James B. Peters, Graphics